The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, January 14, 1803. No 854

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Washingtoniana.

Subscribers may receive their Books by applying to *ANTHONY BEELEN*, Pittsburgh.

A Valuable

STILL

FOR SALE,

Containing 250 Gallons. Enquire of the Printer

December 27, 1802.

B. S. SPEEZR & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewelry, &c.

Consisting of the newest ribbons and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swandown, coatings and flannels, muff and tippets, calicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tambour'd, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed carpets hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewelry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Comic Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Pittsburgh Academy, intends to open a SCHOOL in his house in Second Street, on the 5th day of January next, for the reception of a limited number of Pupils, to be instructed in the Latin and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Elements of Geometry, Geography, &c. He will have frequent examinations, considering them best calculated to bring into operation two powerful incentives to application, the love of praise, and the dread of disgrace; on such occasions, the attendance of parents, guardians, and men of education will be requested. He looks for no patronage but that to which his attention to the improvement of his pupils in literature and morals will entitle him.

Tuition in Latin and Greek, Four Dollars a Quarter.

ROBERT STEELE.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

MUFFS and TIPPITS

MADE BY

Julia Logan,

MILLINER—Market Street.

[illegible] have now an opportunity of getting [illegible] made of a proper *size* and *fashion*. [illegible], Fancy Turbans, and every article [illegible] made on the shortest notice.

[illegible], Muslins, Sattin, Dunstable and Leg[illegible], &c. &c.

[illegible]AN, will have an assortment of Chip [illegible] *own Manufacture* ready by spring. [illegible] sell *wholesale* on as cheap terms [illegible].

[illegible]made and repaired—Account Book[illegible]

[illegible]old Candles, Windsor Soap, and [illegible] Salve.

[illegible] 24th December, 1802.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on Monday the 10th instant, in a commodious room in the house where he at present resides, and proposes to teach Arithmetick, Geometry, the use of the Globes, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, the application of Algebra and Fluxions to the Mathematics, in exhausting the quadrature and cubature of all kinds of regularly generated curves. He hopes, by his diligence and attention, to merit the warmest esteem of those gentlemen who may favour him with their commands.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and snip; said man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31st, 1802. 6w.

WHEREAS I supposed that a certain William M'Gimsitt left a Horse some time ago from me the subscriber living on the Franklin Road 23 miles from Pittsburgh, and as the said M'Gimsitt came into said settlement again and I apprehended him, and on the way to jail he made his escape from me, and left in the stable a large brown Horse with a bald face, which I suppose to be stolen. The owner of said Horse is required to come prove property according to law, pay charges, and he may have him again, by applying to

ROBERT BOGGS.

January 3d, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DAVIDSON & HAYS, Tanners, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are required to make payment on or before the 10th of January next, as they are desirous of closing their business.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1802. 6w.

Stolen from the subscriber on the 21st inst., TWO HORSES, one of them a dark bay, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, a small star in his forehead, with a hollow or hole in the nigh side of his neck, about the size of a musket ball, both hind feet marked, the near hind foot sore occasioned by a cut in the frog of his foot, the other some white hairs above the hoof, heavy made, mane and tail not docked, new shod before with steel toed shoes; the other a dark brown, about 13 hands high, a small star in his forehead, shod all round, and branded thus CO on the nigh side. Whoever returns said Horses to the owner shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward and all reasonable charges, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horses and Thief, paid by

GEORGE HOWARD.

Cincinnati, August 26, 1802.

N. B. Paddy Moor's Saddle and Bridle stolen at the same time, the pads were tied with weaver's thrums, the skirt tore on one side at the button, had no girth.

Entered with the subscriber, a dark grey MARE, 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a hurt on the back, and is low in flesh, has a bell on, trots—also, a bay Mare Colt, rising one year old, has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Woodranger.

Beaver county, December 27, 1802.

On the first of August, 1801, two letters were sent to the President of the United States, under the borrowed signature of Nicholas Geffroy, a watch-maker at Newport, Rhode-Island, advising and urging him (the President) to make certain improper removals and appointments. To which letters answers were returned as from the President, but whether really written by him or not, cannot perhaps be precisely affirmed, since they were obtained from Geffroy and could never be seen after they were once in the possession of Mr. Christopher Ellery, who is supposed to be a principal in the affair. To the request of Geoffry, made, it does not appear when, but evidently some months afterwards, that he would deliver him the answers of the President, Ellery said it was out of his power as he had delivered them to Mr. Jefferson himself. At the time the letters were written, Mr. John Rutledge, member of Congress from South-Carolina, was on a visit to Newport. Nothing further was heard of the letters, nor does it appear that any communication was made to any person on the subject, till more than a year afterwards; then, and not till then, it being just on the eve of the Carolina election for members of Congress, there appeared in the democratic paper an attack upon Mr. Rutledge, the federal candidate for that state, predicated on these letters. In this attack an attempt was made to impress the public with a belief that Mr. Rutledge had been the author of the Geffroy letters from sheer malice against the President, and with a view to bring his administration into contempt—Mr. Rutledge repelled this charge in the most satisfactory manner, by a number of depositions from the most respectable citizens of Newport, who had interested themselves in detecting the calumny.

The foregoing brief statement will explain the cause of Mr. Rutledge's attack and chastisement of the Rhode-Island senator, Mr. Ellery.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

COMMUNICATION.

GEFFROY's LETTERS,
Postage paid, by the Rhode-Island Senator.

On the 25th of December, to which day the Senate stood adjourned and were expected to meet, it appeared that Mr. Ellery one of the Senators from Rhode-Island, was not in his place, but had gone, as was said, to Port-Tobacco, about thirty miles from the City of Washington, to spend the holidays with some of his friends. Mr. Rutledge had also been invited to pass a few days with an intimate and respectable acquaintance in the same quarter and accepted the invitation. They were thus accidently in the neighborhood of each other, at the distance of a day's ride from the district of Columbia.

On the evening of the 26th, the friend of Mr. Rutledge, at his particular request, called upon Mr. Ellery at Doctor Brown's and being shewn into a room, informed him, that Mr. Rutledge, conceiving the injuries received by him from Mr. Ellery too great to pass unnoticed, had determined to demand personal satisfaction, and that he should have done it, immediately on his arrival in Washington, had he not been restrained by his respect for the Senate of the United States—that, hearing that Mr. Ellery was at this place, which must be regarded as neutral ground, he had taken the earliest opportunity of making the demand. To this Mr. Ellery replied that he had a friend in the house, with whom he would advise, and thro' whom he would convey the answer he should make to Mr. Rutledge.

In a few minutes this friend appeared, who to prevent a repetition of what had been already communicated to his Principal, quickly said, that it was best to cut the matter short, for that Mr. Ellery determined not to meet Mr, Rutledge, in the manner proposed.

On the morning of the 27th, the friend of Mr. Rutledge, called at the house of Mr. Ellery's friend to have a further conversation with him, and requested that Mr. Ellery should be present. This last was not acceded to, but upon assurance given, that whatever he might communicate should be faithfully related to Mr. Ellery, he proceeded to say, that as Mr. Ellery's refusal of the preceding day to meet, and give Mr. R. the satisfaction required, was without any reasons assigned, they were left to conjecture what they might be—that the object of his call this morning was to induce Mr. Ellery to retract that refusal by removing every reasonable objection—That as Mr. Ellery wore spectacles, it was possible that he did not see distinctly at the usual distance; if so, they might be placed so near to each other as to obviate that objection.—That possibly Mr. Ellery might wish first to settle his affairs; if so, a reasonable time should be allowed him for that purpose, and Mr. R. would meet him at any place except Rh. Island, which Mr. E. might point out. In short that Mr. Rutledge would agree to any thing Mr. Ellery would himself prescribe, provided they could be brought together on equal terms. That it would be proper further to make known to Mr. Ellery, that if he presisted in declining to give the sort of satisfaction which had been required, he would compel Mr. Rutledge to take it in some other manner, for it was not to be expected that the injuries and insults offered him by Mr. Ellery could be passed unnoticed, or have any other than a serious termination.

Upon this communication the friend of Mr. Ellery retired to consult him, and upon his return said, that Mr. Ellery continued in the same opinion as yesterday—that he considered himself under the protection of the Senate; that when he had finished his visit he should return to Washington, and consult his friends there, on the proper mode of bringing the business between him and Mr. Rutledge before Congress, which he thought the best tribunal to determine the matter and where his character and that of Mr. R. would be justly estimated.

Early on the morning of the 28th, Mr. Rutledge, on his return to Washington, stopped at an inn in Piscataway, about sixteen miles from the capitol, called for a room and bespoke breakfast. In about fifteen minutes after, Mr. Ellery alighted from the stage and passed through Mr. Rutledge's room to an inner apartment. Mr. Rutledge after taking a dish of coffee, followed him and shut the door. They two were thus in the room alone, but in a short time the strokes of a cane, and Mr. Ellery's cries drew the landlord to the room, and several others, who entered with him. Mr. Rutledge immediately upon observing these witnesses of the chastisement he was inflicting, and meaning rather to disgrace than cripple his adversary, seized him by the nose, and called out "See, gentlemen, thus I pull the fellow's nose"—and afterwards, "Thus I twitch the scoundrel's ears". They were then separated by the intervention of the landlord.

* During the rencounter, and after the persons came into the room, Mr. Ellery begged them to interfere—said he was a senator of the United States—that the Capitol was attacked—that he was under the protection of the United States—under the protection of the state of Maryland—under the protection of the Landlord—and was surprised gentlemen could stand by without interfering.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

WE have never ceased to call the public attention to the events that are passing in France; and to point out that the ultimate object of Bonaparte's ambition was universal monarchy. To attain this object, it must be confessed that his measures have been well concerted; and he has done more, without exciting alarm, or even suspicion, that Louis XIV. could have done without raising the powers of Europe against him as one man. He has united all the power of the French and Italian republics in his own person, and they have quietly looked on: he has united Piedmont, the key of Italy, to France; Liguaria and Etruria, are no better than departments; and the doge of the former, and the king of the latter, but prefects: Holland is completely at his disposal; and he meditates the conquest of Helvetia, which is the key of Germany—If once master of this country, what guarantee would the emperor or any state of Germany have of their political existence? Ulm, and the other suc-

fortified places, which could have resisted them, have been destroyed. Thus, on all hands, we see the First Consul of France enabled to become, and he has become, the insolent director of Europe.

The interior despotism keeps pace with the exterior insolence of the French agents. The appointment of the Consul's brother to the ministry, and the settlement of the civil list at 30 millions, which were talked of some time ago, are postponed, and not abandoned. The rapidity with which acts of usurpation, and despotism have succeeded each other, was too great not to occasion alarm. Accordingly, many measures are for the present laid aside only to be renewed at a more fit season. In the mean time, however, four maids of honour have been appointed to attend the empress of the Gauls—most, if not all of them, from noble families, as Rochefaucault, D'Auguesseau, &c. &c. Bonaparte wished also for a page of the same quality, and applied to a ci-devant nobleman for his son; but the latter, with becoming dignity, refused, alledging that his son was yet too young for such an office.

At the dinners given at St. Cloud, every thing is conducted with imperial magnificence. There are three tables, at one of which is the royal imperial family only, with such strangers as they may choose particularly to distinguish. At another are the general officers in waiting, with all the military who may have received invitations; and at the third is the *Conseller a etat Prefect*, with all the strangers and civilians.

With respect to the laws, there are scarcely any which are regarded as fixed. They may all be modified or explained according to the will of the government, that is, of Bonaparte. The judges are devoted to him. The Tribunal Special, which was intended to supercede the juries, is become so odious to the public, that government have some intention of dissolving it. Taxes are daily augmenting. With respect to commerce and manufactures, from the want of fixed laws, every thing may be converted into a monopoly by the members of the government or their agents. It is actually said, that the commerce of quicksilver, tallow, and cotton manufacture, is converted into a species of monopoly in the hands of three of the most conspicuous characters in the state.

The emperor of Russia, following in all his internal arrangements, a conduct diametrically opposite to that of his ally, Bonaparte, has ordered that the senate shall not register any of his edicts which they may find exceptionable, until they shall first have made remonstrances. It is to be presumed that a prince of such wise and benevolent views required only to be undeceived in respect to the character and intentions of the First Consul, to alter his political conduct.

BONAPARTE's REVIEW.

A most brilliant review was exhibited a few days since on the plains of St. Dennis, at which all the ambassadors and ministers were present. It was a representation of the battle of Marengo. The village of Clichy was carried by assault, and the unfortunate inhabitants felt a share of the horrors of warfare, in the midst of a heavy fire, which lasted for eight hours. The troops were completely harrassed, and Bonaparte was frequently lost in the crowd, giving his orders, sometimes on foot, and sometimes on horseback. More than 20,000 men were employed in the manœuvres, and more than 30 soldiers were hurt by the close discharge of the powder. The most remarkable circumstance, however, in the affair, is the unlimited confidence which the First Consul appeared to repose in the troops. He was at least twenty times missed in the ranks, and it was in the power of any soldier to put an end to his existence merely by putting a ball into his piece, without the possibility of its being known from what quarter the fatal stroke had issued.

THE SWISS CHIEF.

ALOYS REDING, the valiant chief of the independent cantons, studied the art of war in the service of Spain, in which he attained the rank of Colonel. A short time previous to the revolution, he had retired into the solitary vallies of his native country, and devoted his leisure to friendship, to the muses, and to the cultivation of his lands. He had long wished for a melioration of the feudal system, and that his country should enjoy useful and true liberty; but his heart revolted at the idea of a revolution effected by a foreign power, and at the still more abhorrent idea of seeing his country fall under the dominion of France.

Such are the motives which induced him to resume the sword, and to shew himself worthy of the Helvetian name, and of his brave ancestors. The loss of a young wife, whom he tenderly loved, had left a profound melancholy on his mind, which made him perhaps more eager to seek the perils of battle. Wary, loyal, brave, attached to his country, and possessing great coolness in prosperity as well as in adversity, he became, in a short time, the favourite and the hope of the people.

From the bravery and skill with which Aloys Reding defended his country when the French first invaded Switzerland, we may judge what he is now capable of performing should they return. With a few hundred men he repeatedly routed a whole army; and was at last obliged to yield to terms only by the treachery of priests, and a constant diminution of his numbers. Like Leonidas of old, waiting a certain and glorious end at the pass of Thermopylæ; such was Reding at the head of his troops on the famous heights of Morgarten. Upon this occasion he made the following remarkable speech to his soldiers, of which the authenticity is considered unquestionable.

"Brave Comrades, beloved Fellow Citizens!—The decisive moment is now arrived. Surrounded by enemies, and deserted by our friends, it only remains to know if we will courageously imitate the example formerly set by our ancestors at Morgarten. An almost certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; we will not reproach him. Let us not impose upon each other at this solemn hour. I would rather have an hundred men on whom I could depend, than five hundred who, by flight, might occasion confusion, and, by perfidious retreat immolate the brave men who would still defend themselves. As to myself, I promise not to abandon you even in the greatest danger; death and no retreat. If you participate my resolution, let two men come out of your rank, and swear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your promises."

The soldiers, leaning upon their arms, listened in silence, and with a religious awe, to the words of their chief; tears dropped down the cheeks of those manly warriors; and when Reding had done speaking, a thousand voices exclaimed, "We will partake your lot! we will never abandon you!" Then two men came out of each rank, and gave their hands to Reding, in token of fidelity in life and death. This treaty of alliance between the chief and his soldiers was sworn in open air, and in the face of heaven; it bears marks of patriarchal manners, worthy of the golden age.

LET US MORALIZE A LITTLE.

WHY is mankind so universally attached to life? Why do we feel an inward horror, a secret dread that curdles the blood in our veins at the thoughts of a dissolution? The varied scenes of life are scenes of care and perplexity; the hours of festive joy are the forerunners of langour and discontent; and the gaiety of youth is but a fleeting dream. Ever discontented with the present, we look to futurity for the completion of our happiness; but that futurity never extends beyond the grave—no, the idea is too gloomy—the futurity we look to is a more advanced period of life. The period arrives, and what are we? more dissatisfied than ever with ourselves and with the world. We still vainly flatter ourselves with happier days: we say to ourselves, our portion of misery is complete, we shall see no more. But if youth and manhood have not bestowed the bliss we search for, is it probable that it will accompany age, infirmity and disease? Preposterous thought! Life is naught but a continued chain of care and anxiety; yet a man is said to be deranged in his intellects, a madman, if he wish its annihilation. But those who conceive him to be a madman, derive their opinions, not from reason or experience, but from the fear of death. It may be said, that to beseech the Almighty to put a period to our existence, is an act of the greatest impiety: but what do we do when we beseech him to prolong our lives, and to shower down his blessings upon us.—The one seeks happiness in death, and the other in life: both states are in the order of nature; and can it be a greater crime to wish for one, than to wish for the other? Thousand of instances occur, when the sick [illegible]s at the point of death, when there re[illegible] not the faintest glimmer of hope in the bosoms of the sad group around him, that he, as well as his pastor and friends, hesitate not to offer up a petition for the prolongation of his existence. Whence arises the love of life, this vain wish to add another short link to the chain of human misery? It is not that we are enamoured of its pleasures; it is not that we wish to benefit our fellow creatures; but we wish to live for no other reason than because we fear to die.

Manthon, at fifteen years of age, fell dangerously ill. "Ah me! (cried he) ere I have felt the independence of manhood—thus am I nipped in the bud! thus vanished all my cherished hopes! Should the Almighty vouchsafe to grant me a respite till maturity has impressed his stamp upon my form, then will i resign myself without a murmur." He recovers and thinks no more of death.

At three and twenty he becomes enamoured of a beautiful woman and marries her. In two weeks he is again at the point of death. He inveighs against his hard fate in the bitterest terms. "But two short weeks have I possessed all that was desirable on earth, and must I so soon resign the precious boon?" Health once more returns.

In two weeks after his beloved wife dies. *Nothing*, he thinks, can equal his misery; yet he will barely encounter it. He embarks in trade, and regains his wonted tranquility. In the midst of prosperity death appears. He is terrified at the idea of renouncing his schemes for accummulation of wealth: he beseeches a short respite, and it is granted.

After experiencing all the losses, and all the inquietudes and helpless rights of the merchant, he hoards together the immense treasure.

Sixty years have silvered over his head. He starves himself, lest he should want; and he frightens himself into a fever, lest he should have need of the assistance of a physician. The noise of a mouse is the noise of thieves and murderers; and the name of death acts as an apopletic on his nerves. "Spare me (he cries) spare me, O Lord! Spare me to my treasure, that I may guard it from the midnight robber!"——Is NOT THIS MAN MAD?

THE DOUBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.

JOHNSON tells us, in his life of the great Frederic of Prussia, that his majesty's father was particularly attached to his tall regiment, and that if he met with a woman of more than common height, he consigned her to Berlin, and married her to one of his giants, intending thereby to propogate *procerity*, and procure heirs for the father's habiliments. The following circumstance proves the truth of this pompous paragraph. As the king was one day travelling incognito through Bradenburg, arrayed in a blue coat, little hat, and worsted stockings, he cast his eyes upon a young woman who was near seven feet high. Such a sight as this never escaped him, and he alighted from his horse, and caused her to be brought before him;—when finding that she was a poor shoemaker's daughter, unmarried, unengaged, and only nineteen years of age, he immediately wrote a letter to the colonel of the royal regiment of grenadier guards at Berlin, commanding him to cause the bearer to be instantly married to the tallest man in his corps, and to be present at the ceremony. This letter he delivered to the girl without informing her of the contents; but making her a handsome present, enjoined her to carry it as directed, deliver it into the colonel's own hands, and wait for an answer; this done, he proceeded on his journey. The wench, having never been at Berlin, and not suspecting the rank of the personage who gave her the letter, bargained with a little old woman in the neighbourhood to carry it. The deputy was true to her trust, and delivered the letter as directed; but the colonel on reading it was surprised; however; his majesty's orders were peremptory, and must be obeyed: the parties met, and were married, and the affair remained a mystery, until the king's return to his capital; when the first persons he wished to see, were his handsome new-married couple. He was astonished at the sight of the bride, and in great wrath demanded "How she came to practise such an abominable deceit?" The woman told him the truth, and lifted up her eyes to the ceiling, acknowledged *the kindness of providence in bringing about such a wonderful work of charity, by such unexpected means.*

MR. PRATT, brother to the late Lord Camden, was a gentleman of the most singular character—He had a remarkable tenacious memory, and was reckoned one of the first whist players in Great Britain. He remembered all the cards that were played in a hand, from an ace down to a deuce, and could recapitulate their order of playing, which he has done for a considerable wager. He dined every day, alone at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Holborn, and always drank a bottle of port to himself. He occupied chambers in Gray's-Inn, and lived on the highest floor to prevent disturbance over head. His taciturnity, seemed even to exceed his memory; a remarkable instance of which he gave in a voyage to the East Indies, when in the service of that company.—He had not opened his lips to any person on board till they had arrived off the Cape of Good Hope. At that time one of the sailors crying out, from the top-mast-head, that he saw land; Mr. Pratt was induced to say, "Damn the rascal, I perceived it, above half an hour ago."

The licentiousness of the press has lately become a grievous subject of complaint with the Democrats. Mr. Jefferson and Gov. M'Kean have both expressed their sensibility on this subject: and yet the former is known not long since, to have secretly instigated a wretch to "lacerate" the purest character among us; and of the sincerity of the latter we had a recent proof in the publication of certain pretended "evidence" against Mr. Hollingworth. This evidence, which was destitute of truth, and intended to wound "private reputation," if it was not the production of his Excellency, was introduced to the world under his sanction; yet these are the men who bellow for [illegible] on the press!

It is an incontrovertible fact—[illegible] ought to be frequently noticed—[illegible] ciousness does prevail, it originates [illegible] exclusively practised by those [illegible] service of Jacobinism. Porcupine [illegible] serted by this party, was the first [illegible] wanton and licentious publications [illegible] reprisals. The recollections of the [illegible] are extremely accommodating to [illegible] It is attempted to be forgotten, that [illegible] fore Porcupine was known as a wri[illegible] country Washington had been tradu[illegible] Aurora?—that he had been accused [illegible] der, of "legalising corruption;" and [illegible] of his retirement, scandalously ha[illegible] festival to the nation? Beside this [illegible] ny other characters of elevated wo[illegible] usefulness, were dragged to the rec[illegible] of democracy, unoffending victims to [illegible] lar delusion?

This was the commencement of that [illegible] tiousness which those who were its w[illegible] encouragers, now effect to reprehend. [illegible] serious and well disposed portion of [illegible] community, beheld with regret, the [illegible] which was making by this diabolical [illegible] They found that virtue itself was inse[illegible] and that moderation would not entitle [illegible] to an exemption from abuse. In the [illegible] vescence of feeling, they resorted to the [illegible] practicable expedient for correcting the [illegible] they encountered calumny with the weapons of abuse. Porcupine owed his success, not to the versatility of his own powers, than to that perturbed state of mind in the public which had been produced by the licentiousness of the Jacobins. It was not because they respected him that the mass of Federalists *adopted* Cobbet; but because the Democrats *dreaded him.*

Having effected the purposes of the party, by the most villainous means, it is not surprising that they should wish to invest themselves with the panoply of law. They find that the surest way of planting themselves in power, is to keep concealed from the public view, the artifices by which they at first acquired it. To trammel the press, is in fact to clothe themselves with infallibility; for if they cannot be told of their misdeeds, they may repeat them with impunity.

Philad. Gaz.

DUNSTABLE (N. H.) *December* 13.

On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, T. Hadley, aged 18, was found dead in bed: A large quantity of froth, mixed with blood, covered a considerable part of his face, presented a shocking spectacle. A young man (Charles Roby) of 21 years of age, who slept with him, appeared also in a pitiful situation, though living. He was unable to speak or open his eyes, was considerably swollen, and in great distress. He was immediately removed, and medical aid was administered to him. It appeared in evidence to the Coroner's Inquest on the deceased, that the young men who slept in a small and pretty tight chamber in which there was no fire-place, had, about 9 o'Clock, carried into their chamber a Kettle of dighted Charcoal; that both the young men were well when they went to bed; and that nothing appeared in their previous conduct, which could raise a suspicion that they could have taken any thing with a design to shorten Life. The Jury's Verdict was, that the Deceased came to his death by misfortune. No doubt is entertained but it was the poisonous quality of the Charcoal which affected the young men.

On Saturday night the Charcoal which was not consumed, was again lighted in the same chamber, and a Cat shut up in it. In the morning, the Charcoal was about half consonsumed, and the Cat dead. She appeared to have died sometime before morning.

Roby is yet living: On Saturday he was entirely senseless; on Sunday morning he recovered his senses; but recollected nothing after he went to sleep on Friday night. It is expected he will recover.

NEW-YORK, *December* 30.

To the politeness of capt. Rudd, of the ship Richmond, Messrs' Rossier and Roulet, and John M'Pherson and Co. we are indebted for files of the *Journal de Commerce, Gazette de France*; and several other French papers to the 12th November inclusive, but notice nothing material. They seem pretty generally to be filled with accounts of the brillient reception the first consul met with in his visit to Havre; and the compliments paid to Madame Bonaparte in her visits to the theatre.

The most interesting relates to Switzerland. The diet of Schwitz no longer exists; the advanced guard of the 27th demi brigade was on its march for Lucern. The diet was dissolved on the 28th of October, in consequence of the last categorial declaration of gen. Rupp, together with approach of the French troops towards the place of its sitting. It separated against the will of its president, the famous Aloys Reading, who would have preferred war.

Before closing its session, it published its rising to the inhabitants of the confederate cantons; in this proclamation it says, that they resign their powers into the hands of their constituents, having been checked in their proceedings by a foreign armed force, and by the influence of extraordinary circumstances; that it does not renounce the right guaranteed to the different cantons; by the treaty of Luneville, to give to Switzerland a suitable constitution and that it protests against every thing that the inhabitants of Switzerland shall attempt to renounce this right; that is to say, what the Helvetic council, who were to meet at Paris, shall decree relative to the further constitution of Helvetia.

All the acts of the Helvetic government, since its return to Berne, declare that it will avoid innovations, and conform strictly to the dispositions of the Proclamation of the first consul: It is, perhaps, also this motive that has engaged to confirm in their functions the prefect and the other officers of the administration of the canton of Berne, who were nominated and installed under the provisional government.

Orders are issued to the lord lieutenant of Ireland to enroll a certain proportion of the fencibles and other corps, with the troops of the line, as appears under the London head of the 5th of November. Not one word is said about America or its concerns.

We understand that a letter has been received, by the secretary of the navy, from capt Campbell, of the Adams frigate, containing the information that three Swedish vessels have been captured by a Tripoline cruiser, from Alicant, and sent into Algiers.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated the 27th ult to a respectable house in Charleston.

"It is with no small degree of indignation and sorrow, that we inform you of the loss you have sustained from the obstinacy of our government—your flour which we had stored, they are at this moment throwing into the sea from the Moro. Had it been of a quality to justify our paying freight, we would have re-shipped it, but we even offered it as a donation to the poor of the city, and it was refused. If it were any consolation we would say, that several thousand barrels will share the same fate with yours.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 14, 1803.

To the Honourable JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

CINCINNATI, 21st December, 1802.

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 22d November, notifying to me that the President had determined that, upon the receipt of that letter, my commission of Governor of the North Western Territory should cease, was delivered to me, by Mr. Secretary Byrd, on the fourteenth day of this month. I request you, Sir, to present my humble thanks to the President for that favour, as he has thereby discharged me from an office I was heartily tired of, about six weeks sooner than I had determined to rid myself of it, as he may have observed from an address, not to the Convention but to the people, on the 8th instant. I cannot, however, agree with the President that, in my address to the Convention, which is assigned as the reason of my being dismissed, there was either "an intemperance or indecorum of language towards the legislature of the United States, or a disorganizing spirit of evil tendency and example," unless an honest and true representation of facts deserves those epithets; or that "the rules of conduct enjoined by my public station" were in any way violated, unless it is understood that the rule of conduct for men in office is, an implicit and blind obedience. As the Convention, Sir, was to meet in pursuance of an act of Congress wherein an election of the members was directed to be made according to a law of the Territory that had existed but been long repealed, a sense of public duty led me to cause the elections to be made conformably to the spirit of the act (as they could not be made conformably to the words of it) and the existing election laws of the Territory, and when the Convention was met, I had done with it in my public capacity, Every citizen had a right to address that body, either openly or in writing, and that right was common to me with the rest; and I believe, Sir, it is the paramount, duty, which every man owes to the community of which he is a member, to give a warning, either to the representative or to the body, when he sees the rights of the community invaded, from whatever quarter the invasion may come, and to direct the means, if he can, of warding it or of repelling it; and I scruple not to say that the violent, hostile and unprecedented intrusion of the legislature of the United States into the internal concerns of the North Western territory was, at least, indecorous, and *inconsistent with its public duty*; and I might add, that the transferring of above five thousand people, without their knowledge or consent from a country where they were in the possession of self-government to another who they will be, at least for some time, without that privilege, and be subjected to many other inconveniences, was something more than indecorous, and that, had it happened in Germany, where such things have happened, no man in America would have hesitated to use a harsher term. Degraded our country is, and abject as too many of her sons are, become, there is still a very great proportion of them who will be at no loss for the proper term.

Be pleased, Sir, also to accept my thanks for the peculiar attacy used by you in communicating the delay of your letter, and in furnishing him with a copy of it, to Mr Byrd, against whom there were in your hands, to be laid before the President, complaints of something more than mere indecorum, and of a total neglect of, and refusal to perform his official duties. It is, Sir, such strokes as this that serve to develope characters, and be the relief in painting, to bring the figure in its proper shape—it could produce, however, no other emotion in me than that kind of sub-risus, which, physiognomists tell us, is the involuntary expression on the countenance of a certain mental sensation which I do not chuse to name, and never fails of that effect.

With due regard, I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Ar. St. CLAIR.

On the 31st of December, the House of Representatives of the United States received a message from the President, inclosing a letter from the Governor of the Mississippi Territory, with an accompanying letter received by him from the Governor of Louisiana.

The galleries were cleared, and the doors remained shut until past two o'clock.

PRICES CURRENT,
PITTSBURGH, *January* 14, 1803.

	Dol. Cts.		Dol. Cts.
Hay, per ton from	14 0	to	16 50
Flour, superfine, per barrel			4 0
—— per Ct.	1 50		2 20
Buckwheat ditto,	1 0		2 5
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0 33		0 50
—— Corn,	0 33		0 40
Oats, - -	0 25		0 30
Potatoes, - -	0 33		0 43
Beef, per lb. - -	0 4		0 0
Pork, - -	0 3		0 5
Venison, - - -	0 3		0 4
Butter, - -	0 12		0 14
Hogs Lard - -	0 8		0 15
Eggs, per dozen, - - -			0 15
Turkeys, piece, -	0 40		0 50
Geese, - - -	0 33		0 40
Ducks, - - -	0 12		0 17
Whiskey, per gallon,	0 40		0 50

"KNOW THYSELF!"

—A NEGLECTED DUTY.—

SENECA has asserted that prosperity obstructs the knowledge of ourselves, and that we are imposed on by flatterers, and deceived by dependants. It is, he says, adversity alone which is the test of virtue, and holds out a just mirror to show us truly what we are:—he says, that he who never was acquainted with adversity has seen the world but on one side, and is ignorant of the half of the scenes of nature. How desperate and hapless, then, must be the situation of those, who drown the voice of reason, and the remonstrances of conscience, floating heedlessly down the delusive streams of pleasure, are sunk in the arms of luxury, and carried away by the giddy wheel of voluptuousness and dissipation? Such men have not time or sincerity to examine into themselves. If conscience at any time is enabled to offer a reflection, recourse is had immediately to stifle it in the fumes of inebriety—they run to destruction with their eyes open, and at last wreck themselves on the quicksands of perdition. Such men are incapable of reviewing themselves—they are lost to all the motives of virtue, the voice of reason, and the calls of conscience. They are swallowed up in thoughtless infatuation, as the troubled water of a dreadful whirlpool, sucks, with irresistable force, every substance into its fathomless abyss, that comes within the circle of its vortex.

Taken up as a stray in December last, by the subscriber, living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 8 years old, trots and canters, between 14 and 15 hands high, no brand or other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

January 10, 1803.

THE subscriber wishing to decline public business, offers for Lease for three years the HOUSE he now dwells in, in the town of Waterford, at one hundred and twenty dollars per year, in quarterly payments. It has been occupied as a Tavern since it was built, being the most suitable in the town, large and commodious, 33 feet square, two stories high, with cellars under the whole, with good stabling and other outhouses, good garden, and a good spring of water at the door. Possession will be given the first day of April next.

CHARLES MARTIN.

Waterford, 6th January, 1803.

Dickinson College.

THE Trustees of this Seminary, ever solicitous to promote the interests of literature, have not only employed the most capable Professors that could be obtained, to conduct the education and superintend the morals of the youth committed to their care,—but have at great expence and trouble nearly completed a large, elegant, and commodious building, in which the Classes are taught. This is believed to be one of the most healthy and pleasant situations, that could have been chosen for a public seminary; and the many useful characters already in public life, which it has assisted in forming for eminent stations in church and state, are sufficient proofs of its utility, and ought to recommend it to public notice and encouragement.

The Trustees and Professors are equally solicitous that the seminary should be placed on a respectable footing, and that as complete an education should be obtained here, as in any College on the continent: And considering that the plan of Education formerly adopted might be improved, so that none should henceforth have the honours of the College conferred upon them, without having staid the necessary time, and made such proficiency, as would entitle them to the same; unanimously agreed to the following:

The Students of the Grammar School (which is connected with the College) and students who may come here from other grammar schools, must have read the principal Latin and Greek classics, commonly read in such seminaries, before they can be received, so as to be denominated students of the College.

Those who offer themselves for admission into the College, being strictly examined, if found deficient in classical learning, must spend such time as may be necessary in the Grammar School.

Being admitted into the College, they shall (in all ordinary cases) spend *two years* in diligent attendance and study, before they can be entitled to a degree; the first year to be denominated *juniors*, the last, *seniors*.

The Sciences are to be taught by the following Professors, who will regulate the order of studies, and times of attendance, as they shall find most convenient.

Dr. Charles Nisbet, the Principal,——Logic, Criticism, and Moral Philosophy.

Dr. Robert Davidson,——Geography, Chronology, History, Grammar, the Belles Lettres and Oratory: and (as Professor of Languages) to cause the Senior and Junior classes to revise such Latin and Greek authors as may appear most necessary.

James M'Cormick, Esquire,——Arithmetic, Book keeping, and all the branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, that are usually taught in Colleges.

And it ought carefully to be attended to, by Students who wish to go through a complete course of education in this seminary, that the best time to enter College will be immediately after the Fall vacation, (which is always in the month of October) in order that there may be, if possible, an annual commencement: said Students being two sessions in the *junior* class, and two in the *senior*—so as to complete two years from the time of admission.

(By appointment of the Trustees)

CHARLES NISBET,
Principal.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
Pres. pro tem.

JAMES DUNCAN, Secretary.
Carlisle, 3d December, 1802.

*** *The Printers of Newspapers in the several States, and especially in this state, are requested to give a place to the above advertisement in their papers.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 7.

The debates on the resolution offered by Mr. Griswold, calling on the President for information relative to the cession of Louisiana, must excite unusual interest. The free navigation of the Mississippi is of such importance to our western brethren, as to demand the constant and vigilent attention of the government. The conduct of the Democratic party in refusing to the legislature and the public, information on this subject has a very suspicious appearance. They say a republican government should have no secrets, and yet, deny even to the legislature any information, on one of the most important transaction that has ever engaged the attention. Such conduct can admit of but one explanation consistent with their former professions, that it is for the purpose of screening the President from censure.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1803.

Mr. Griswold moved that the house should now consider the resolution he had the honor to lay on the table yesterday—"Requesting the President to furnish information relative to the cession of Louisiana to France &c." Carried. Yeas 35. Nays 32. A lengthy and interesting debate took place (which will appear in our next). At half past two o'clock the galleries were cleared and doors closed till the adjournment.

THURSDAY, January 6.

Mr. Griswold moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—A debate which will appear at length in a future number ensued when the motion was lost. Yeas 38, Nays 48.

Mr. Griswold said notwithstanding the unfortunate situation in which they were placed, he still thought it his duty to pursue the object he had in view. He had in his hand a resolution which he begged leave to read, and if seconded, he should ask permission to lay it on the table. The motion being seconded, he read as follows:

Resolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the river Mississippi.

Resolved, That the navigation of the river Mississippi has been obstructed by regulation recently carried into effect at New Orleans.

Resolved, that the right of freely navigating the River Mississippi, ought never to be abandoned by the United States.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what legislative measures are necessary to secure to the people of the United States the free navigation of the River Mississippi.

The question was taken that the house now proceed to take the said motion into consideration. Negatived, 50 to 32.

Mr. Randolph moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the President's confidential message. The galleries were cleared, and the doors closed till past 3 o'clock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23—"The Governor has at length sent an answer to Governor Claiborne's letter, the purport of which is not publicly known—It cannot, we think, be favorable, else it would have been published. The uniform opinion here is, that whatever possesses this country, must afford a free navigation and place of deposit to the people of the United States."

On the 26th August, there was the most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning ever experienced at Malaga. So strong was the electrical fluid that the bells in the churches rung as loud as if pulled by the rope. The torrents of rain from the mountains were so great that they carried every thing before them. There is an old bed of a revel near the town, which has been long dry, and on which many houses, stables &c. have been built. All these with five men, several children, sixteen oxen, thirty mules, thirty-eight swine, and ten waggons were forced into the sea. The bridge in the town was broken, and the ships in the port were driven out. The damage is said to be very considerable.

London paper.

There were no Newspapers received by this day's mail from the east of the Susquehannah.

INVITATION TO JOY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

SAY, who could mope in joyless plight,
While youth and spring bedeck the scene,
And scorn the proffer'd gay delight,
With thankless heart and frowning mein?
See Joy with becks and smiles appear,
While roses strew the devious way;
The feast of life she bids us share,
Where'er our pilgrim footsteps stray.

And still the grove is cool and green,
And clear the bubbling fountain flows,
Still shines the night's resplendent queen,
As erst in Paradise she rose:
The grapes their purple nectar pour,
To 'suage the heart that grief oppress;
And still the lonely ev'ning bow'r
Invites and screens the stolen kiss.

Still PHILOMELA's melting strain,
Responsive to the dying gale,
Beguiles the bosom's throbbing pain,
And sweely charms the list'ning vale;
Creation's scene expanded lies:—
Blest scene! how wond'rous bright & fair!
Till Death's cold hand shall close my eyes,
Let me the lavish'd bounties share!

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. "The poor distressed young Woman," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakspear—"The Kiss"—"Sic a Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the size of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, among which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of Gener l Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Olio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the U. States; of New York; Whitefield's Memoirs; the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the 11th day of October, 1802, in Muffin township, near M'Farlane's Ferry, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands and an half high, black mane and tail, the tail long, near foot behind white, a small star in his forehead, rising 8 years old. *TEN DOLLARS* will be given to any person who will deliver the Horse to me, and reasonable expences, and *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward for apprehending and delivering the Thief into jail where he may be secured for trial.

WILLIAM CASTLEMAN.

Allegheny county, December 22, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swansdowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicketts, corduroys & tane cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linnen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia sheetings
Moreens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas, baftas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & children shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of ironmongery, queensware, glassware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cognac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale and retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.

A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He has an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 11th, 1802. 3m

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber at Redstone, a Negro Man by the name of TOBY, 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the right eye, and is very much knock kneed, had on a blue cloth jacket, a marseilles vest, and grey mixed trowsers. It is probable he will attempt to make for Annapolis where he was purchased, but as he was just recovering from sickness his progress must be slow. All persons are forbid harbouring said Negro, and any person apprehending him and securing him in the goal of Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges, by applying to *Isaac Craig*, esquire.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

December 29, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given the first Discoverer of a bed or bank CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for the purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, will be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 802. tf.

LIFE

OF

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber having purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the Copy Right of the History of the late

General George Washington,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE

Armies of North America,

DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,

AND

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compiled under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himself, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted, under its auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages a union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at *No. 36. Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market [street] a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. AND, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber at his Store opposite the Post Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Barr Iron for sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

Just received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three story Brick House, opposite the south corner of the Market House, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.